



Rural District Council

OF

East Kerrier.

Glom

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1904.

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Annual Report for 1904.

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

EAST KERRIER.

GENTLEMEN,

During the past year 199 births were registered, 100 of which were males and 99 females, giving an annual birth-rate of 23·92 per 1000 inhabitants.

During the same period 124 deaths were registered, 64 of which were males and 60 females, giving an annual death-rate of 15·13 per thousand inhabitants. The natural increase was 72.

At the end of this Report will be found various Official Statistical Tables. The rates in these Tables are worked out for each year upon the “estimated” population for that year: but as these “estimated” populations almost always differ from the “census” population, and as the latter is the

standard population which one goes by in working out rates, &c., throughout each year in Reports both to this Council and the County Council, I append, as usual, a list of birth and death-rates for the past ten years, worked out for each year on the census population applying to that particular year. This population from 1895 to 1900 was 8510, whilst from 1901 onwards it was 8192.

Birth-rates for past ten years.	Death-rates for past ten years.
1895—26·9	1895—18·2
1896—25·7	1896—14·3
1897—23·9	1897—15·2
1898—23·5	1898—21·03
1899—25·4	1899—14·5
1900—23·2	1900—16·5
1901—21·4	1901—16·6
1902—22·8	1902—18·6
1903—21·6	1903—16·6
1904—23·9	1904—15·1

In my Report for 1903, when drawing attention to the above lists, I painted a somewhat gloomy picture of a diminishing population, attributing this partly to a diminution in the number of births year by year, as shown in the above list, where it will be seen that from 1895 onwards the annual birth-rate has sunk from 26·9 in 1895 to 21·6 in 1903, and this in spite of the birth-rates for the years from 1895 to 1900 being calculated on a

population of 8510, whilst those of 1901 and onwards are calculated on a population of 8192: and partly also to the slow but sure migration from rural districts to urban, as well as to the increasing depression in the granite trade, the staple industry of a considerable portion of this district, which depression will I fear, if all that one hears as likely to happen actually comes to pass, make itself felt more than ever in the near future. It is a matter of common knowledge that the birth-rate of England and Wales has been gradually diminishing since 1895, but not at the same rate that our birth-rate has. I am glad, however, to note that our birth-rate for 1904 shows a decided improvement, springing up to nearly 24. The birth-rate for 1904 for Rural England and Wales is 26·8: for 1903 it was 27·3, so that whilst the general birth-rate for Rural England and Wales has decreased from 1903 to 1904 our birth-rate has risen.

With regard to our death-rate for 1904 it will be seen, on reference to the list that I have given, that it is among the lowest of the past ten years: whilst if, as it ought to be for comparison sake, we worked it out on the same population as those for the years previous to 1901 are worked out, that is on a population of 8510, the death-rate for 1904 would be 14·5, practically on a par with the very lowest death-rate of the past ten years. This is not only most satisfactory in itself, but when taken

in conjunction with an increased birth-rate it means a good deal, and explains the large natural increase of 72 during the year. If this could be sustained year by year until the next census is taken a good deal of the lee-way made from the census of 1891 to that of 1901 would be made up. The death-rate for Rural England and Wales during 1904 was 15·3 : so that, while our birth-rate, though improved, was not so good as, our death-rate was better than the respective rates for Rural England and Wales.

Of the total number of deaths which occurred during 1904, twenty-three died from diseases of the respiratory system, a rate of 2·8 per thousand inhabitants. This rate in 1903 was 2·68 ; in 1902, 4·15 ; in 1901, 2·19. Of the twenty-three deaths thirteen died from Phthisis, seven from Bronchitis, and three from Pneumonia. Of the remainder of the year's total of deaths twenty-three died from Heart Disease, eleven from Cancer, whilst there was one suicide, and two deaths from accidents. There was a great increase in the number of deaths from Heart Disease in 1904 over 1903, when only ten died from this class of disease.

At the end of this Report will be found four Tables containing statistics, the main features of which I think it desirable to point out as usual. Table I furnishes statistics which cover the past ten years. These include the population estimated to the middle of each year of the past ten years,

the actual number of births, deaths, &c., for each year: and the birth and death-rates, as well as the infantile death-rate per thousand births, all of which are calculated upon the "estimated" population, and not upon the population as taken at the previous census. I have, however, as you will have seen in an earlier part of this Report, furnished a list of rates calculated upon the population of the previous census. Table I also shows that the area of the district is 24,319 acres, that the number of inhabited houses at the 1901 census was 1907, and that the average number of persons per house was 4.3. Table II gives practically the same information as Table I, but for each parish separately instead of for the whole district, minus the rates. Table III gives the total number of Infectious Diseases notified in the district during 1904, as well as the total number of cases notified in each parish: whilst Table IV gives the causes of death and ages at death, both for the district as a whole, as well as for the parishes separately. Tables III and IV are always of great interest, for from them a good idea of the sanitary history of the district during the year upon which they bear can be obtained.

On reference to Table I it will be seen that column 2 shows that, in spite of certain fallacies which must be associated with "estimated" populations, the population of the district is really decreasing, though probably at a slower rate than the calculation which furnishes these "estimated"

populations would have us believe. If we went by this it is evident that by the time the next census of 1911 is taken the population of this district would be about 7800, and I sincerely hope and believe that we shall not have diminished to such a low point as that. In column 3 of this table we see that the number of births in 1904 is the highest of the past five years and is about equal to the average of the past ten years, whilst column 7 shows that the number of deaths in 1904 is next to the lowest year of the preceding ten years, and considerably below the average of the past ten years. This information furnished by columns 3 and 7 is very satisfactory, and as I have before remarked, if these two columns continue year by year to show the same good results the process of diminution, which has been going on steadily, will be checked. From column 5 of the same table, where we see that the number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1904 was 13, we ought to derive special satisfaction, especially when taken in conjunction with the same column for the year 1903, when the number of such deaths was 16: for in all the years preceding these two years it will be seen that the numbers in column 5 were never under 20, were ~~near~~ ^{near} more than once to 30, and over 30 once. In my report for 1903 I drew attention to the satisfactory fact that the death-rate for that year of infants under one year per 1000 births was

90·39, and that it was considerably below the same rate for Rural England and Wales, which was 118. We have for 1904 therefore still greater reason for satisfaction, as this rate has fallen from 90·39 in 1903 to 65·32 in 1904, and especially as the same rate for Rural England and Wales has risen from 118 in 1903 to 125 in 1904.

In my 1903 Report I went over ground and touched on matters which at the time I thought it necessary as your Medical Officer to draw your attention to, in order that we as a Council, to whose hands the sanitary well-being of this District is entrusted, might realize what our defects are, and how best to remedy them, so as to obtain future benefit. It will be unnecessary for me to so soon again go over the same ground, but I must remark that the diminution in the infantile death-rate above referred to is of great moment, for apart from the actual gain in population, as the result of fewer deaths of infants, this diminution probably also means that the amount of actual sickness among children generally has been much less, and also that old views and ideas on the feeding and rearing of babies are gradually yielding to more rational and scientific methods, with the result that not only must the actual number of infantile deaths be less, but also that a healthier and a stronger child is reared and one therefore more likely to develop, as years go on, into a healthy adult. This Council has for years done its best to disseminate know-

ledge among mothers' as to how to bring these results about, by the regular issuing of cards of instruction on infant feeding, etc. Whether one can attribute the improvement to these cards or not one cannot possibly speak for certain, though to me it is very evident that babies are far differently fed now from what used to be the case. Whether the cards have done this all or not I cannot say: I certainly think some of the credit is due to them, and I would urge upon this Council the importance of continuing their issue as heretofore.

On reference to Table III, it will be seen that there were in all thirteen cases of Zymotic Diseases notified:—five of Diphtheria, one of Erysipelas, four of Scarlet Fever and three of Typhoid Fever. Of these thirteen cases Budock furnished three, Mylor four, Perran-ar-worthal one, Constantine four, and Mawnan one. In 1903 there was only one parish in which there had not been a single case of zymotic disease during the year, viz. Mawnan, but in 1904 there were two Parishes, viz. Mabe and St. Gluvias, which can lay claim to that distinction. In reality Mawnan also can do this, and therefore for two consecutive years, for the case of zymotic disease which was notified to me as being in Mawnan arose really in the parish of Budock, having been removed to Mawnan from Budock as soon as the disease showed itself, because of the patient's home being

in that parish. I am glad to be able to again congratulate this Council upon the small number of notifications during 1904, as I have been able to do now for two or three years past, for in 1903 there were the same number of cases notified as in 1904, whilst in 1902 there were only eleven cases : but in 1901 there were thirty notifications : in 1900, twenty-eight : in 1899, forty-nine : in 1898, thirty-two : and in 1897, forty-one. With regard to the case of Erysipelas, it was in the parish of Budock and was, as usual, a facial attack. Of the five cases of diphtheria four were in Gweek, in the parish of Constantine, and the fifth in the parish of Budock. The four Gweek cases were all in one family, and in children all of whom went to the same school. This school is situated outside the boundary of this district. There is no doubt whatever but that all these cases arose from attending the school above referred to, for the house in which they lived at Gweek and the surrounding premises were in a thoroughly good sanitary condition and the water-supply pure, whereas Diphtheria had been present in children attending this school prior to the appearance of these cases in Gweek, whilst at the very time of the occurrence of these cases several other fellow school-children, all of whom lived outside the district, were down with this disease. The Gweek cases were in November. The Budock case was in December and was in all probability caused by exposure to an offensive

overflow from a choked drain. Of the four cases of Scarlet Fever one was in Mylor Bridge and one in Budock: these cases occurred in February and without any apparent cause. The remaining two cases were in May, one in Perranwell and one in Flushing. There was no apparent cause for the Perran case, whilst the Flushing case was distinctly imported. Of the three cases of Typhoid Fever one was notified as being in Mawnan, and the other two in Flushing. The Mawnan case originated, as I have already said, in the Parish of Budock. The precise cause for this case was not very evident, though the Inspector and myself considered that the well, from which the drinking water was derived, was unsatisfactory and the water not above suspicion. With regard to the two Flushing cases I can only say that they were both situated in houses in that part of the village which has in the past produced all the cases of Typhoid Fever which, since I have been Medical Officer of Health, have from time to time occurred in this village. I have so often in other reports described the condition of things which in my opinion has generated so many cases of this disease and which will in the future, unless an alteration is effected, produce just as many more, that it is unnecessary for me to go over this ground again.

From Table IV it will be seen that of twenty-three deaths from diseases of the respiratory

system thirteen, or more than one half, were due to Phthisis. This is a somewhat higher proportion than in 1903, and so tends to emphasize the remarks I made in my report for that year on this disease, on the advisability of dealing with it as we do with notifiable zymotic diseases when they arise, on the benefit which many of these cases, if taken in the early stages, would probably derive from treatment in a sanatorium, and of the advisability of this Council acquiring a bed in such an institution for the early treatment of suitable cases.

This same table also shows that there were eleven deaths from Cancer, the same number as in 1903, and somewhat above that for the past five or six years.

Table IV also shows that from diseases which are compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act there was not a single death; but that from Measles and Diarrhoea which, though zymotic diseases, are not by us made notifiable, there were respectively two and one deaths, giving a zymotic death-rate of $\cdot 36$. The same rate for Rural England and Wales was $1\cdot 28$; so that in this respect we are again considerably better than Rural England and Wales. In 1903 there were five deaths from notifiable and non-notifiable zymotics, and in 1902 there were thirteen such deaths.

Of non-notifiable zymotic diseases we were very free during 1904, with the exception of an epidemic of Measles in and around Ponsanooth during April, which necessitated the closing of the schools until the epidemic subsided. There were barely any cases of Influenza and practically none of summer Diarrhœa.

It will therefore be seen from the above account of notifiable and non-notifiable zymotic diseases that 1904 was very featureless, and that we enjoyed a great immunity from epidemic diseases. 1903 was much the same, or if anything freer of such complaints, and I attributed this in my report for that year to the enormous rainfall which was spread over practically the whole year, and which was enough to wash every microbe in our district out of it, whilst at the same time it presented conditions, such as absence of sunshine, heat, &c., which were inimical to their life and development. If there was anything in such an explanation of our freedom from disease in that year then, although 1904 was a finer year with less rain and more sun than 1903, I have no doubt we felt in 1904 the benefit of following upon the general clean up which occurred in 1903.

Throughout the year a good deal of miscellaneous sanitary work has been accomplished, although no particular work of any moment has been carried through.

Drainage.

Under this heading a good deal of general repair work has been done throughout the district, but nothing has been done which calls for special mention, with the exception of the laying of a main sewer in Budock (Penryn portion). Up to last year from near the pump to the Budock river there was only an old stone sewer; this has now been replaced by an earthenware pipe sewer, which is of course a great improvement on the pre-existing arrangement.

With regard to any requirements under this heading in the future, the one and only important matter of drainage that will claim your attention is that of Flushing. All I can say of this is that it has been a long time under consideration, that its solution appears to be almost as far off as ever it was, that the necessity for it is as great now as when I first reported upon it, and that my reasons for urging it upon this Council are so well known that I shall be only wasting your time by re-stating them.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the district is very good and amply meets all requirements, with the exception of Flushing. Here, however, a scheme

is under consideration, and will, I hope, soon be put in hand, which when carried out will no doubt be accepted as a boon by the inhabitants generally, not excepting those who at present look upon it unfavourably.

All the Dairies and Cowsheds in the District have been regularly inspected and their condition generally is satisfactory.

All Workshops and Work-places have been inspected and are in a satisfactory condition. Regulations are hung up and Registers kept by the employers. With this Report I enclose a copy of my Annual Report on Factories, Workshops, &c.

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BLAMEY,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

March 10th, 1905.

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TABLE I.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.						Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Number	Rate.				Number.	Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number	Rate.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1894	8370	207	24.73	29	139.4	176	21.02	18			176	21.02		
1895	8327	229	27.5	25	109.1	155	18.61	10			155	18.61		
1896	8283	219	26.43	20	91.32	122	14.72	17			122	14.72		
1897	8230	204	24.78	30	147.05	130	15.79	13	6		130	15.79		
1898	8185	200	24.43	32	160	179	21.86	14	11		179	21.86		
1899	8154	217	26.61	20	92.16	124	15.2	16	1		124	15.2		
1900	8110	198	24.41	24	121.21	141	17.38	16	2		141	17.38		
1901	8184	176	21.5	23	130.68	136	16.6	20			136	16.6		
1902	8152	187	22.93	23	122.9	153	18.76	18			153	18.76		
1903	8120	177	21.79	16	90.39	136	16.74	14			136	16.74		
Averages for Years 1894-1903	8211	201	22.51	24.2	120.42	144.7	17.66	15.6	2		144.7	17.66		
1904	8089	199	24.6	13	65.32	124	15.32	11			124	15.32		

Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 24319.

Total population at all ages 8192

Number of inhabited houses 1907.

Average number of persons per house 4.3.

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. BUDOCK.				2. MYLOR.				3. PERRAN-AR-WORTHAL.				4. CONSTANTINE				5. MABE.				6. MAWNAN.				7. ST. GLUVIAS.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1891 ...	1373	50	42	5	2248	58	42	10	957	14	23	1	1713	42	36	7	637	8	11	1	465	14	8	1	976	21	14	4
1895 ...	1366	47	29	5	2251	62	32	5	946	25	23	5	1698	54	43	10	633	10	8	0	460	13	5	0	971	18	15	0
1896 ...	1358	46	33	6	2254	49	38	5	934	18	14	3	1682	52	17	4	632	13	5	1	456	12	4	0	967	29	11	1
1897 ...	1349	47	26	7	2257	51	30	4	923	23	21	7	1666	43	26	7	629	14	10	1	451	10	9	2	962	19	8	2
1898 ...	1343	46	30	10	2260	41	40	1	912	20	20	3	1650	50	43	13	625	13	11	0	448	13	11	2	957	17	24	3
1899 ...	1336	42	30	3	2264	56	29	5	902	17	12	0	1634	57	26	5	622	16	10	1	443	8	4	1	953	21	13	5
1900 ...	1329	33	30	3	2267	54	31	10	891	16	19	2	1618	46	36	6	619	10	6	1	439	18	3	0	948	21	16	3
1901 ...	1288	39	40	5	2147	44	32	4	914	21	14	6	1748	45	25	6	590	9	2	1	510	7	8	0	995	21	15	1
1902 ...	1275	47	41	8	2135	46	43	5	904	20	18	4	1746	30	29	4	583	11	8	0	514	14	3	1	996	19	11	1
1903 ...	1264	41	33	7	2126	46	24	1	897	15	16	2	1745	40	34	3	577	10	7	1	517	7	9	1	996	18	13	1
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903	1328	43·8	33·4	5·9	2221	50·7	34·1	5	918	18·9	18	3·3	1690	45·9	31·5	6·5	614·7	11·4	7·8	·7	470·3	11·6	6·6	·8	972·1	20·4	14	2·1
1904 ..	1253	49	33	2	2117	50	28	3	889	20	14	2	1744	45	24	5	572	12	6	1	520	7	5	0	997	16	14	0

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.															25 to 65.	65 and up-wards.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	5	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	4	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	13	...	1	9	1	1	3	4	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Small-pox															
Measles	2		2											2	
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping-cough															
Diphtheria and Membranous croup															
Croup															
Fever } Typhus															
} Enteric															
} Other continued...															
Epidemic Influenza															
Cholera															
Plague															
Diarrhœa	1						1		1						
Enteritis	2	2							1		1				
Puerperal Fever	1					1		1							
Erysipelas															
Other septic diseases	13		1		3	9		2	1	2	5	1		2	
Phthisis	1			1					1						
Other Tubercular Diseases															
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11					5	6	4	2	2	2			1	1
Bronchitis	7	1	2			2	2	1	1	2	2			1	
Pneumonia	3	1	1				1		1	2		2			
Pleurisy															
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs															
Alcoholism }															
Cirrhosis of Liver }															
Venereal Diseases															
Premature Birth															
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition	4	4						1			3				
Heart Diseases	23					6	17	7	6	4	2	1	2	1	3
Accidents	2	1			1					1			1		
Suicides	1					1					1				
All other causes	53	4	2		2	7	38	17	14	3	8	2	2	7	7
All causes	124	13	8	1	6	31	65	33	28	14	24	6	5	14	11

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
EAST & WEST MOLESEY.

Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR
1904.

KNAPP, DREWETT & SONS LTD., PRINTERS,
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KINGSTON, SURBITON, WIMBLEDON & ESHER.

EAST MOLESEY,

SURREY,

February, 1905.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EAST AND WEST MOLESEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the District for the year 1904.

MORTALITY.

There were 96 deaths during the year and this number includes 15 "residents" who died beyond the District, viz., one at the Brookwood Asylum and 14 at the Kingston Workhouse Infirmary. The deaths included 46 males and 35 females. The population at the middle of the year is estimated to have been 6,242: the death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 15·38, the highest recorded in the past ten years. Amongst the causes of death 9 were due to Zymotic Disease, 7 to Phthisis, 2 to other Tubercular Diseases, 6 to Cancer, 4 to Bronchitis, 7 to Pneumonia, 2 to Alcoholism, 4 to Premature Birth, and 8 to Heart Disease.

CONSUMPTION.

There were 9 deaths due to tuberculosis, 7 of which were Phthisis. It is against this disease especially that sanitation is the means of defence. Unfortunately there is at present no means of gaining any idea of its prevalence except from the number of fatal cases, as it is not a notifiable disease. I should recommend that a system of voluntary notification by practitioners be instituted.

The disease is now recognised to be infectious; the infection being carried principally by the dried sputum of phthisical patients, and in the milk of tubercular cows. We have therefore two chief steps to take for the prevention of the disease—

1. The destruction of the sputum, both direct, and by ventilation and cleansing of infected houses;
2. Keeping milch cows under the observation of a qualified veterinary surgeon.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in 6 instances, 5 cases of drowning and 1 of Heart Disease.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 22 deaths in infants under one year of age, giving an Infant Mortality of 141·02 per 1,000 births registered. The average Infant Mortality for the previous nine years was 131·07.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.—There were nine deaths from Zymotic Diseases, including Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 1, Diarrhœa 4, and Puerperal Fever 1. The Zymotic death-rate was 1·44 per 1,000 of the population.

BIRTHS.

There were 188 Births registered, giving a birth-rate of 30·12 per 1,000 of the population. The average birth-rate for the previous nine years was 24·98.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Forty-seven cases of Infectious Disease were notified. In 1903 there were 60 cases, in 1902 there were 73 (including Chicken-pox), and in 1901 there were 62 cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty-one cases were notified, 20 in East Molesey and 1 in West Molesey. The cases were

distributed throughout the year, and were mostly of a mild type, and only one died. This increase was part of a general increase throughout the county.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—One case was notified in East Molesey and recovered.

ERYSIPELAS.—Three cases were notified, 2 in East Molesey and 1 in West Molesey.

SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty cases were notified, 19 in East Molesey and 1 in West Molesey. No case was fatal.

ENTERIC FEVER.—No cases occurred.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—One case was notified in East Molesey. She was removed to the Kingston Workhouse and died.

SMALL POX.—No cases were notified.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Nothing further has been done in the way of providing East Molesey with Isolation Hospital Accommodation; and I again express the hope that the building may be proceeded with as soon as possible. Arrangements were made by which cases from West Molesey might be sent to the Tolworth Hospital for another year.

Nursing assistance has again been provided by the Council from time to time for East Molesey cases to aid in the isolation of them in their own homes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply has been satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

WEST MOLESEY SCHEME.—The sewerage scheme has been satisfactorily completed. It is important now that all the houses on the line of the sewers should be connected without delay.

When house-owners have all availed themselves of the advantages of becoming connected it is hoped that cesspool drainage nuisances will become a thing of the past, and I would urge upon them the necessity of doing so.

The Main Sewers and Disposal Works have worked satisfactorily.

The Council and District are to be congratulated upon having such an excellent Main Sewerage Scheme and Disposal Works, which in point of efficiency are unsurpassed by any District in the Thames Valley.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILK SHOPS, ETC.

These, with the Slaughter Houses and Bake Houses, have been inspected from time to time. It has occasionally been found necessary to suggest different sanitary requirements, such as limewashing, but on the whole they are well kept.

THE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—I again venture to suggest that sufficient attention has not yet been given to the details of this important measure.

It is satisfactory to note that arrangements have now been completed for the extension of East Molesey Burial Ground.

The Official Tables of the Local Government Board are appended.

I again acknowledge with thanks the help given by Mr. Stevenson, Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. KNOX, M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.

East and West Molesey.

Number of premises inspected under Section 92 of the Public Health Act 1875...	...	...	...	172
Number of Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	95
Number of Nuisances remedied without being reported to Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	17
Number of Nuisances reported to Sanitary Authority				75
Number of Nuisances remedied after report	...	...		64
Number of Nuisances reported, but remaining to be remedied on December 31st, 1904	...	...	...	14
Number of preliminary notices served for the abate- ment of Nuisances	...	...	...	28
Number of statutory notices served for the abatement of Nuisances	...	...	...	2
Number of Houses disinfected after infectious disease				36

East Molesey.

Number of New Houses connected to the Main Sewers during 1904	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number of old houses connected to the Main Sewers during 1904	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total number of houses connected to Main Sewers during 1904	...	...	...	...	...	34

West Molesey.

Number of New Houses connected to the Main Sewers during 1904	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of old houses connected to the Main Sewers during 1904	...	...	...	...	...	55
Total number of houses connected to Main Sewers during 1904	...	...	...	...	...	77

(Signed) JNO. STEVENSON,

MEMB. ROYAL SAN. INST.,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

MARCH 3RD, 1905.

TABLE I.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate. *	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate. *				Number.	Rate. *
I	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	5,666	140	24.70	21	181.03	73	12.88	...	...	5	78	13.76
1896	5,730	151	26.35	15	107.14	60	10.47	...	...	2	62	10.82
1897	5,794	137	23.64	20	132.45	76	13.11	...	...	1	77	13.28
1898	5,858	161	27.48	23	167.88	82	13.90	...	...	6	88	15.02
1899	5,922	161	27.18	23	142.85	78	13.18	...	...	13	91	15.34
1900	5,986	146	24.37	12	74.53	53	8.85	...	...	8	61	10.19
1901	6,050	141	23.30	18	123.28	75	12.39	...	...	4	79	13.05
1902	6,114	138	22.57	20	141.84	66	10.79	...	...	9	75	12.26
1903	6,178	156	25.25	15	108.69	50	8.09	...	...	8	58	9.38
Averages for years 1895-1903	5,922	147.89	24.98	18.55	131.07	68.11	11.52	...	...	6.22	74.33	12.56
1904	6,242	188	30.12	22	141.02	81	12.97	...	..	15	96	15.38

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,444.

Total population at all ages, 6,034.
 Number of Inhabited Houses, 1,218.
 Average number of persons per house, 4.95.

Census, 1901.

TABLE II.—East and West Molesey Urban District.

YEAR.	NAMES OF LOCALITIES.											
	EAST & WEST MOLESEY.				EAST MOLESEY.				WEST MOLESEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1895	5,666	140	78	21								
1896	5,730	151	62	15								
1897	5,794	137	77	20								
1898	5,858	161	88	23								
1899	5,922	161	91	23								
1900	5,986	146	61	12								
1901	6,050	141	79	18	5,133	109	68	14	917	32	11	4
1902	6,114	138	75	20	5,185	111	64	16	929	27	11	4
1903	6,178	156	58	15	5,237	121	48	12	941	35	10	3
Avg. of yrs. 1895 to 1903.	5,922	147·89	74·33	18·55	5,185	113·66	60	14	929	31·33	10·66	3·66
1904	6,242	188	96	22	5,289	152	80	21	953	36	16	1

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1904.
In the East and West Molesey District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.										
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	East Mls'y	West Mls'y	East Mls'y	West Mls'y	
Small Pox ...												
Cholera ...												
Diphtheria ...	21	...	8	7	5	1	...	20	1	...	1	
Membranous Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	1			
Erysipelas ...	3	...	..	...	...	2	1	2	1		
Scarlet Fever ...	20	1	7	11	1	...	...	19	1	...	1
Typhus Fever ..												
Enteric Fever ..												
Relapsing Fever ...												
Continued Fever...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Plague ...												
Totals ...	47	1	16	18	6	5	1	44	3	1	2	

Tolworth Isolation Hospital (West Molesey).

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	East Molesey.	West Molesey.		
Small-pox											
Measles											
Scarlet fever											
Whooping-cough...	3	2	1	...	..	...	...	3			
Diphtheria & mem- branous croup ...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1			
Croup											
Fever:--											
Typhus											
Enteric											
Other continued											
Epidemic influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2			
Cholera											
Plague											
Diarrhœa	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	4			
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Erysipelas... ..											
Other septic diseases	3	1	...	...	...	2	..	2	1		
Phthisis	7	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	2		
Other tubercular diseases	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2			
Cancer, malignant disease	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	2		
Bronchitis... ..	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	4			
Pneumonia	7	2	...	1	1	2	1	5	2		
Pleurisy											
Other diseases of res- piratory organs...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2			
Alcoholism } ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2			
Cirrhosis of liver }											
Venereal diseases...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1			
Premature birth ...	4	4	..	...	...	...	...	4			
Diseases & accidents of parturition ...											
Heart diseases ...	8	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	2		
Accidents	5	...	...	1	...	4	...	5			
Suicides											
All other causes ...	33	8	...	...	1	6	18	26	7		
All causes	96	22	6	2	3	29	34	80	16		

